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THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

EVERY MAN CAN OWN A HOME!
NO MAN NEED BE IDLE!

A Social Statute

—TO—
MITIGATE THE EVILS OF POVERTY

A CODE OF PRACTICABLE LEGISLATION TO PROMOTE
TRUE CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD,

—BY—
CALEB PLATT SIMPSON,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

STUDY—AMEND—PERFECT—ADMINISTER.

*"There is a principle which is a bar against all information,
which is proof against all argument, and which cannot fail to keep
a man in everlasting ignorance. This principle is CONTEMPT PRIOR
TO EXAMINATION."*—Dr. Paley.

PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

LONDON, ONT.
HEAL AND FLEMING, PRINTERS.
1895.

With the confidence of the Author.
Prof. W. H. D. S. J.
Asst. Com. Ch. Dr. J. J. J.

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[Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the
year of our Lord, 1895, by Caleb Platt Simpson, at the Department
of Agriculture.]

PREFACE.

Some write to make money by amusing the crowd ; some to please their own fancy ; some to obtain notoriety ; some to instruct in some science ; and some to promote the general weal. Of the last class is, perhaps to a certain degree, the writer of this little production.

Whoever will, without disturbing the present channels of business, or wronging those engaged in them, or tax one part of the community for the benefit of the other part, discover and declare that system of industrial laws and code which will make every man, woman and child happy and contented by preventing poverty from producing want, idleness, drunkenness, misery, vice and despair ; which will aid the helpless, open the way for those out of work to be employed, and properly educate all, without permitting any exceptions, in all that concerns the best interests of every one individually, and the State as a whole, namely, in Bible knowledge, the duty and service we owe to our God, our Queen, our country, and to each other, will indeed be a benefactor of his race.

Failing to provide an effectual remedy, the writer will feel that he has not written in vain, if the contents of this pamphlet induce others to enter into the same field of speculation, and, by their productions, show how to cure present social ills, and prevent others from arising to afflict humanity.

The mode followed in this work is peculiar. It produces the Act of Parliament itself, which is intended to effect the cure.

With some modification, this Act can be adapted to countries where municipal institutions, as we have them in Canada, do not exist.

It is submitted that law is the only practical way that can be devised to cure our social ills ; and, it is hoped, that all other writers upon the subject will pursue a similar course, and not content themselves with simply formulating objections to this Act, or its sufficiency, as herein set forth, but furnish the public with their own proposed ACTS OF PARLIAMENT to effect the same objects ; then, by selecting the best part of each, the end may be attained.

CALEB P. SIMPSON.

LONDON, ONT., September 1st, 1895.

ANALYSIS.

PART I.

Act to be called "THE SUPPLEMENTARY MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS' ACT."
It establishes Township, County, Town and City Social Councils, to be composed of the present councillors, with an equal number of female councillors of equal rank; provides for a Dominion, or Provincial Department (or both) of Trades and Industries—Election of Female Social Councillors—Organization of Social Councils—Appointment of Committees—Labor Staffs—Houses of Trades and Industries for Voluntary Workers, Apprentices and Affiliated Workers—Houses for Compulsory Labor—Social Funds—Compensation—Employment—The Helpless Sick—Houses for the Helpless Sick and Incurable—Care of, in his own home—A Home for everyone, as Owner—Debtors and Creditors—Mortgagors—Immigration—Free Farms for everyone, after being duly Qualified—Prayers for Opening and Closing Meetings—The Bible a Text-Book—Orders of Business.

PART II.

Supplementary to Part I. Constitution of Voluntary Associations of Trades and Industries on lines similar to those laid down in the foregoing Act—Duties of Officers and Committees—Salaries—Houses of Trades and Industries, etc.—Conclusion.

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A SOCIAL STATUTE

—TO—

MITIGATE THE EVILS OF POVERTY.

CHAPTER I.

An Act to Mitigate the Evils of Poverty in a Provincial Act add, "And entitled the Supplementary Municipal Institutions' Act."]

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons [in a Provincial Act—consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario], enacts as follows :

Whereas, it is expedient to mitigate, as far as possible, the evils of poverty.

[This Act shall be cited as the Supplementary Municipal Institutions' Act.]

I. It is hereby declared that, for that purpose, there shall be established a Department of Trades and Industries under the direction and management of the Minister thereof, who shall be a Minister of the Crown, and a member of the Privy Council. ✕

INTERPRETATION.

II. For the purposes of this Act the words "greater[municipality]," and "greater council" shall mean the social department of the County Council, sitting as a social council; and the words "lesser municipality" and "lesser council" shall mean the social department of any lesser municipality or ward than a county, or city, or town, separated from the county, and its council sitting as a social council. The word

"council" shall include the word "city" where applicable.

QUALIFICATION.

III. The male members of the Social County, City, Town, Township and Ward Councils, respectively, shall be those who compose, from time to time, the respective councils under the Municipal Institutions' Act, subject to such amendments thereof as may be hereafter made.

IV. The female members of the Social County, City, Town, Township and Ward Councils shall be of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, be able to read and write, and shall possess a good moral character. No property qualification shall be required, nor shall marriage be a disability.

V. Conviction for immorality, dishonesty or any felony or misdemeanor shall, if so decided by a majority of the male and female members of the council, disqualify a male or female member thereof respectively from sitting or holding any office therein during the pleasure of the council, and their places may be filled by a new election or appointment, as may be required.

+ See Note on p. 20.

VII. All members of the several councils, and officers thereof, shall, before taking their seats, qualify by taking and subscribing to the Oath of Office and the Oath of Allegiance to the Sovereign, in writing, which oaths shall be filed with the clerk, and be copied in the Minute Book of the Council's proceedings under the official seal of the council.

COMPENSATION.

VII. The same amount of compensation shall be made to all female officers and members of all the social councils, and persons employed by them, as may be made, from time to time, to the members of the respective Municipal Councils for similar services, and without distinction on account of sex, and to all officers and members of committees, and all employees, as the council may determine.

ELECTION OF FEMALE SOCIAL COUNCILLORS.

VIII. The election of the same number of female Reeves, Deputy Reeves and Councillors as there are such male officers, shall take place at the municipal elections. No persons shall vote at such elections but women, who must be of the full age of twenty-one years, and be able to read and write. No property qualification shall be required. The election shall be by ballot.

ORGANIZATION.

IX. The Department shall be the Head of the Greater and Lesser Councils hereinafter mentioned.

X. It shall manage and control the Dominion [Provincial] Houses of Trades and Industries, and of Compulsory Labor connected therewith, as hereinafter mentioned.

XI. It shall be the final Court of Appeal from the decisions of the Greater Councils, unless it consents to an appeal to the Governor- [Lieutenant-Governor] in-Council.

XII. It shall have jurisdiction over the expropriation, purchasing, and leasing of all lands and premises in connection with the two Houses mentioned in Section X; and

of all other matters not herein otherwise provided for, and which it may deem necessary for the carrying out of the objects of this Act; with power to make rules and regulations for the government of the Greater and Lesser Councils; and to confirm, amend, or disallow, those that may, from time to time, be made respectively by them.

XIII. There shall be an appeal from the decisions and orders of the Department to the [Lieutenant] Governor-in-Council, where the Minister of the Department, or the [Lieutenant] Governor-in-Council respectively, give their consent.

XIV. There shall also be created, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, County, Township, Ward or Section, and City, Social Councils, to be denominated Greater and Lesser Councils respectively, all of which shall be under the control and supervision of the said Department of Trades and Industries, in the manner, and so far as, herein provided for.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCILS.

XV. Every Social Council shall have one chief head, or chairman, a male or female; a deputy chief head, or chairman; a secretary, an assistant secretary, a treasurer, an assistant treasurer or bookkeeper, an executive committee of ten or more male and female members, in equal numbers, each section of which shall have its own chairman and secretary when they sit separately, with such other officers, assistants and committees as may be considered expedient for the proper working of the provisions of this Act; all of whom shall hold office for one year, and thereafter, until their successors are duly qualified. Officers and members may forfeit their places by absence, neglect, or misconduct, in the discretion of the Council.

MANAGEMENT.

XVI. The social affairs of the Dominion [Province] shall be administered by the Dominion [Provincial] Labor Staff, under the

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direction and control of the Minister of the Department of Trades and Industries, and the social affairs of every greater or lesser municipality shall be administered by their respective social municipal councillors, as specified in this Act, with the assistance of such persons and committees as they shall appoint.

THE GREATER COUNCIL.

XVII. The Greater Council shall have full power to pass by-laws and resolutions; employ assistants; expropriate and purchase lands; fix the price thereof; erect buildings on premises; execute leases; obtain supplies, administer discipline, decide finally all its own questions of finance; discipline; purchasing, expropriation and leasing of lands; amount of assessment for the county social fund; admission and discharge of workers, and apprentices; regulation and appropriation of their wages and earnings; levying of fines for breaches of discipline, or damage to person or property in connection with the social department; and do and direct to be done, all things they may deem expedient or necessary in the management of the social department of the county and of the several municipalities therein, not separated municipally therefrom.

XVIII. The Greater Council, or its executive committee, as it may direct, shall meet quarterly. It shall open and close its meetings with prayer, and go through its order of business as set forth in Appendices A and C of this Act. It shall receive and take action upon the reports of their officers and of the lesser councils; hear and decide upon all petitions, complaints, applications and appeals from the decisions of subordinate officers and lesser councils; decide upon the purchasing, expropriating or leasing of any lands and premises they may deem necessary for social work or for homes; and the purchase of lots and farms, and of mortgages and other liens thereon, and other securities for debts owed by workers and applicants for entry into the social com-

munity of the county; make advances and take securities therefor, and pay off and release, as they may deem proper, such lands and their owners from all such liens, and from all claims that may be imposed by this Act; direct in what manner the labors of all or any worker, affiliated worker, or apprentice shall be directed, and the products, if any, be expended; with power to order that such labor shall be done on any public or private job, or property, or farm secured for social work; give directions to lesser councils and subordinates; appoint committees; make rules, and finally do, order and direct every other matter or thing they may deem expedient in carrying out their social duties, and the object and spirit of this Act.

XIX. The Greater Council may appoint a standing executive committee which shall meet at least once a month, and may do and perform all the duties and exercise all the powers of such council, subject to an appeal to such council, or only such powers as such council may, by by-law or resolution, from time to time confer upon such executive committee.

THE LESSER COUNCIL.

XX. The Lesser Council, or its executive and visiting committees shall meet weekly, as said council may direct. It shall open with prayer, and go carefully through the Order of Business, and close with prayer, as contained in Appendices B and C of this Act.

XXI. The secretary of each of the above committees shall have a book in which shall be recorded, in alphabetical order, the name of every man, woman and child living within the lesser municipality, ward or section represented by the council. All strangers intending to remain over forty-eight hours within such municipality, ward or section, shall report his or her name, age, occupation, nationality, last place of residence, and also his or her present residence in the municipality or ward, with his object in

coming; and also the names, ages, etc., of all persons in his family or household, who have come with him, or intend to follow him, to the clerk of such municipality or ward, who shall have a book of triplicate blanks for that purpose, one of which he shall retain, and shall forthwith communicate the information to the secretaries of the above mentioned executive and visiting committees of such lesser council, who shall enter the same in alphabetical order in their proper books of reference, and upon their respective rolls for the council; and one he shall fill up, sign and seal with the stamp of his office, and give to the person registering as his voucher thereof, who shall produce the same to be read by any police officer or constable demanding the same; and, in failure thereof he shall be liable to be arrested by him and held until he shall give a satisfactory account of himself to any police magistrate or justice of the peace, and duly report himself to the clerk of the municipality, as aforesaid.

XXII. There shall be two visiting committees, one composed only of males and the other of females, whose secretaries shall be paid by the lesser council of the municipality or ward in which they officiate.

XXIII. The secretaries of all committees or their agents, shall attend every meeting of the executive and visiting committees, and the meetings of the lesser council, make all necessary reports, and carry out their respective instructions.

XXIV. The meetings of all the councils, as social councils, and of all their executive and visiting committees, shall be public, and opened and closed with prayer, and shall be governed by the usual parliamentary rules and usages respecting motions and debates. Any meeting may be made private by a majority vote of the members present.

XXV. The minutes of the last meeting, if not previously so dealt with, shall be read, corrected if necessary, and confirmed.

XXVI. All communications, applications, petitions and reports shall be read, and necessary action be taken thereon.

XXVII. The roll of the names of all persons then being in the municipality, ward or section represented by the meeting, shall be called. Such roll may, for the despatch of business, be subdivided into sections, and each section may be gone over before a sub-committee, or persons specially appointed for that purpose at such meeting, or by a resolution of the lesser council.

XXVIII. The Order of Business in Appendices A and B shall be followed by the respective councils and their executive and visiting committees.

XXIX. The condition and comfort of every person in the municipality shall be reported and, where necessary, proper assistance shall be given, either by finding employment, or supplying necessities. In cases of sickness, watchers shall be detailed and physicians engaged, if necessary, to whom compensation may be awarded by the lesser council.

XXX. Cases of necessitous, sick or disabled persons, may be reported to the lesser council, who shall be maintained by it, or sent to the Home for the Helpless, Sick and Incurable hereinafter mentioned, for proper care.

XXXI. All persons receiving assistance from the lesser or greater council, shall be compellable, in the discretion of such greater council, to pay for the same, and, if necessary for that purpose, such greater council may compel them to enter into the House of Trades and Industries; or may make them become affiliated workers thereof, subject to all the rules and regulations of such House, until sufficient compensation has been made, and all interim maintenance paid for by their labor.

XXXII. Lesser Councils and all committees thereof, shall make quarterly returns on blanks to be supplied to them for that

purpose, to the greater council, and also special returns, whenever they are required by the greater council, or its executive committee.

LESSER COUNCIL FUNDS.

XXXIII. The lesser council may fix an annual rate for the Local Social Fund, which shall be levied and paid to the treasurer of the lesser municipality, or ward, for the maintenance of social work, subject to the control of the lesser council. Moneys collected by either House of Labor for maintenance and charges disbursed by the lesser council, or their committee, shall be repaid by the county treasurer to the local treasurer out of the County Social Fund.

HOUSES OF TRADES AND INDUSTRIES.

XXXIV. There shall be provided in suitable places in the Dominion [Province], and in such cities and counties, as may be deemed necessary by the Minister of Trade and Industries, and the Greater Councils, respectively, suitable buildings, farms, yards and premises for workshops, offices, chambers and out-door work, with residences and lodging apartments, where free employment and a home may be furnished to all persons who may be out of work, and have no home or place of residence, and no means of support, where employment and instruction in agriculture, any mechanical art or science, or in any trade or profession, may be given, and an agricultural class be educated, to be subsequently located upon free farms, as owners thereof.

XXXV. These shops and premises shall be called, respectively, The Dominion [Provincial] House of Trades and Industries of the — of —, or the House of Trades and Industries of the County, or United Counties, or City of —, as the case may be. Any two or more counties may be combined for this purpose.

THE LABOR STAFF.

XXXVI. There shall be a staff of officers called the Labor Staff, who shall be appointed by the Governor-in-Council for the

Dominion of Canada, and by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for each Province thereof, and by the greater council of each county thereof, as occasion may require, who shall be removable at pleasure, or on cause shown, if demanded by the person to be dismissed, who shall superintend the work of maintaining discipline, and perform all the duties of a committee of management, superintend and direct the furnishing all kinds of supplies, such as tools, machinery, agricultural implements, manufacturing plants, fuel, food, clothing, and materials for the various industries.

XXXVII. They shall find the markets and manage the sales of the products of the shops, chambers, gardens, and farms, including grain and stock; administer discipline for breaches of the rules of the house, try, and if necessary, expel all persons proving lazy, or refractory, or doing any damage; or they may arrest and deliver such persons to the keeper of the House of Compulsory Labor hereinafter mentioned, or to the criminal authorities for trial and punishment, and may do all other duties necessary to the proper carrying on of the affairs of such House.

XXXVIII. The officers of the Dominion [Provincial] Labor Staff shall make weekly reports to the Minister of the Department of Trades and Industries, and those of the county staff shall make weekly reports to the warden or chief officer of the county, or of each county, in case of an union of counties, or to the mayor of the city concerned, of all cases of discipline, with the name and punishment adjudged or inflicted, or other disposal thereof, and also quarterly reports of all food, fuel, materials and other supplies procured; and of all receipts and sales of the products of the Houses of Trades and Industries and Compulsory Labor; also of all goods, grain, farm stock, [farm] products and other material for sale; and of all moneys earned, punishments inflicted, persons received and departed, hospital re-

lief, and any other information the said Minister, Warden, Mayor or other chief officer, may call for.

XXXIX. All salaries and other compensation to any officer, councilman, assistant, or employee of the greater or lesser councils, shall be regulated by by-laws passed by said respective councils. Every office and place under the greater and lesser councils shall be filled by such respective councils.

VOLUNTARY WORKERS AND APPRENTICES.

XL. Any person, being out of work, or desirous of learning any trade, calling, or profession, or whose parents or guardians, in case of minors, cannot give sufficient education; or who has no means of support; or is leading an idle, shiftless, or immoral life, and whom the lesser council may deem proper to be taught some trade, calling, or profession, or any shop, office, farm, garden or household work, may, by it be admitted to, and compelled to enter, the House of Trades and Industries, on application by petition by such person, or by any person interested, or by any three justices of the peace of the county, or by any chief of police, with the consent of a police magistrate, to the lesser council within whose municipality such person is found or resides, who may, in their discretion, grant the prayer of such petition, or application, and recommend to the greater council the admission of such person, and the terms and conditions thereof as to trade or calling, time, and whatever else they may deem advisable; or they may make their report to the executive committee thereof, if such council is not then in session, who may order his or her immediate admission, subject, however, to the action of such greater council upon any decision of its executive committee, or of the lesser council, and an appeal to the Provincial and thence to the Dominion Department, if any, the decision of any last appeal shall be final.

XLI. Every adult, and minor over fourteen years of age, shall, for himself and herself, upon entering the House, sign with

the parents and guardians, if any, an agreement embodying the terms and conditions of such entry, agreeing to observe the same, and the rules and orders of the House, the labor staff, the instructors, and all others having the proper charge of their labors and demeanor.

AFFILIATED WORKERS.

XLII. It shall not be necessary for any worker to actually reside or work in the House, or on the premises, in order to participate in its protection and benefits, but he or she may make application to the chairman of the male or female executive committee of the greater council, to be entered upon its roll, and be furnished with food, clothing, fuel, materials to be worked up, medicines, attendance, if sick or helpless, and other necessities at his or her house, rooms, lodging, or other convenient place; and such person shall and may do his or her work at such place, or other convenient place, as the committee may direct. All work, when finished, shall be taken or reported to the manager of the sales-room, or other appointed place in the House, for valuation and sale for the benefit of the worker, in the same manner as if such worker were an actual inmate of the House.

XLIII. All such workers shall be denominated "Affiliated Workers" of the House of Trades and Industries of the Dominion of Canada, or the Province of Ontario, or of the County, or United Counties, or City of —, as the case may be, and shall be furnished with certificates thereof; and no person shall buy or receive any work, food, fuel, materials, or other supplies, which have been furnished to them as such workers, their possession whereof shall be prima facie evidence of such having been so furnished, under the penalty of being guilty of larceny by both the giver and the receiver, and the forfeiture of the certificate of being such affiliated worker; and upon conviction both shall be liable to be committed to the House of Compulsory Labor, hereinafter mentioned, to work until

they shall have repaid the Dominion, Province, county or city, as the case may be, for the work, food, fuel, materials, or other supplies, so wrongfully taken, together with the cost of their arrest, trial, and other expenses, and of their maintenance in such House during the period of their respective confinements.

XLIV. Each worker and apprentice shall have his or her work and materials used valued daily, and the amount shall be set opposite to his or her name on the Workers' Roll, and in his or her worker's private pass-book, and be also entered to their credit in the Worker's Ledger. They shall also be debited, on the pass-book, roll and ledger for the necessities supplied and chargeable for their maintenance, and the maintenance of their families, if any, and for all materials furnished them to be worked up; and be credited for all materials returned, whether worked up or not.

XLV. After deducting what is charged against him or her, less the amount of the unwrought materials on hand, the balance shall stand to his or her credit as a deposit at four per cent. per annum interest; or it may be paid over to him or her as the chief of the labor staff may elect.

XLVI. The prices of the articles and products of the House shall be regulated by the current market prices outside. There shall never be any farming of the worker's labors.

XLVII. No person shall strike or refuse to work under the penalty of forfeiture of one month's average pay, and liability for all damages and loss resulting therefrom; and every such person may be committed by the executive committee of the Dominion or Provincial House, or the greater council, as the case may be, to the House of Compulsory Labor for a definite period, or until he or she is willing to return to work in the House of Trades and Industries, or is permitted to work at large, as may be ordered or required by the Labor Staff, subject to

appeal to the proper Minister of Trades and Industries, or the executive committee of the greater council, as the case may be.

COMPULSORY LABOR.

XLVIII. There shall be attached to, or connected with, every House of Trades and Industries suitable buildings, yards, lots and premises for the confinement and employment of persons sentenced to perform forced labor. These buildings, yards, lots and premises shall be denominated "The House of Compulsory Labor of the Dominion of Canada [of the Province of Ontario], or of the County of —, or United Counties or City of —," as the case may be. The penitentiaries and gaols may be used for this purpose in the judgment of the proper authorities thereof.

XLIX. Every such House and its inmates, and all matters connected with it and them, shall be under the immediate control and management of their respective Labor Staffs, subject in all cases to an appeal to the proper Minister of Trades and Industries, or to the greater council of the county concerned, as the case may be, whose decision shall be final, unless it consents to an appeal to the said Minister.

L. No person committed to the House of Compulsory Labor shall be entitled to claim any compensation for his or her work, except as hereinafter provided for.

LI. In case any person has been committed upon a judgment or conviction for any offence, such as assault where damages have been assessed; seduction, with damages assessed; breach of promise of marriage, with damages assessed; larceny, or destruction of, or injury to property, by fire, or otherwise, with damages assessed; or assault, or assault and battery, with damages assessed; or for any other action of tort or contract, in which damages have been assessed, such person or persons need not be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for any definite period of time; but for such time as and until his or her labor,

after defraying all expenses of arrest, confinement, trial and otherwise, and also of maintenance whilst undergoing sentence, shall repay to the person or persons injured, or to their legal representative, all such damages so assessed, with all costs and charges suffered and incurred in consequence of the commission of the offence, together with the interest accrued on said damages and costs; unless such injured person, or his or her legal representative, with the consent of the Governor-in-Council, if the conviction or judgment is under a statute of the Dominion; or of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, if the conviction or judgment be under a Provincial statute; or for any breach of contract, agree, in writing, to forego all, or any part of the said damages and costs, in which case the Judge who tried the case, if still holding such office, and, if not, then any superior or county court Judge, where such person is confined, may fix a definite period of imprisonment and labor, at the expiration of which time the prisoner shall be released from further custody under said conviction.

LII. After any person so confined has made all such payments and compensation, as aforesaid, or has received such full discharge, and served such definite period, he or she shall be discharged from further custody therefor.

LIII. No person, while in such custody shall be permitted to vote at any election, and any vote so given shall be null and void.

LIV. The Labor Staffs shall have full power to make and enforce all proper rules and regulations, and lay out the work to be done by the inmates of the two Houses of Free and Compulsory Labor respectively, under the supervision and veto power of the proper Minister of Trades and Industries, or of the greater councils, as the case may be, in the absence of rules and regulations made for the same purposes.

HOUSES OF THE HELPLESS, SICK AND INCURABLE.

LV. There shall be a Home or Residence provided for the helpless, sick and incurable attached to, or affiliated with, every House of Trades and Industries, for the care of all whom the proper Minister of Trades and Industries, or the greater council, may admit, on such terms as they may impose, and whom the county physician or nurse, with the consent of the lesser council, or whom the executive committee of the greater council, may deem subjects for such assistance.

LVI. Such Home or Residence may be situate anywhere in the Dominion, and may be affiliated with any number of Houses of Trades and Industries.

LVII. All expenses incurred for maintenance, care and attendance shall, as far as may be deemed proper by the said Minister of Trades and Industries, or the county executive committee respectively, be defrayed out of the produce of the labor of inmates as may be able to do any work; or, if a worker or apprentice of the House, out of the surplus to the credit of such worker or apprentice; but, if it be deemed inexpedient, or no balance is due, then they shall be paid out of the Dominion (Provincial), or County Social Fund, respectively herein provided for.

LVIII. All persons over sixty years of age, and being too poor to obtain and own a home, shall be entitled to have a suitable home and proper maintenance provided free during their natural lives. They shall do such service, as may be required of them.

LIX. There shall be no tasks set, nor forced quantities of labor required in any House of Trades and Industries; nor any punishment for misconduct, except by a fine or expulsion, or by handing the person over to the civil or criminal authorities, or to the House of Compulsory Labor for correction, and to make such compensation as the proper Minister of Trades and In-

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ustries, or the greater council, or its
executive committee, as the case may con-
cern, may decide upon as a proper punish-
ment or compensation.

THE HELPLESS, SICK AND INCURABLE.

LX. In case any person is reported in
writing by the executive committee of the
lesser council, to the secretary, and by him
to the lesser council, or by the lesser coun-
cil, or the male or female visiting committee
thereof, to the secretary of the greater
council, or to the chairman of the executive
committee of such greater council, or to the
Minister of Trades and Industries, as help-
less, sick or incurable, and in need of assist-
ance; such person shall, with the consent
of the said lesser council, be immediately
taken proper care of by the chairman and
social committee of such lesser council at
their homes, if necessary, or in some other
fit and proper place, or in the Home of the
Sick and Incurable; and all charges and
expenses properly incurred after the ser-
vice of such notice, shall be defrayed out of
the Dominion (Provincial), or County
Social Fund in the discretion of the said
Minister, or the greater council, respec-
tively.

LXI. All amounts so paid shall be repaid
by such assisted person, or by his or her
labor, if possible, in the judgment of the
said Minister, or the greater council, as
provided for in this Act in other cases for
the payment of debts.

LXII. In case of the decease of any such
person without any means of defraying the
cost of maintenance or funeral expenses,
the same shall be paid out of the Dominion,
Provincial, or County Social Fund, as the
case may be, as a benevolence.

LXIII. No person shall hereafter live or
be buried as a pauper, or be laid in any
pauper's corner of any burying ground in
the Dominion of Canada [Province of On-
tario.] Every person shall have a public
funeral and burial by any religious denomi-
nation having the right, or volunteering to

do so in the absence of friends or relatives,
or of any expressed wish of the deceased to
the contrary; the same, in the latter case,
to be under the direction and management
of the lesser council.

Sec. 1. The above section shall not apply
to duellists, wilful suicides, murderers, or
persons executed by legal process, all of
whom shall be buried at the public expense,
by order of the sheriff, or any coroner, as the
case may be, in quicklime graves and with-
out coffins or headstones; or be delivered
for dissection, as the Attorney General, or
the Minister of Trades and Industries, or
the executive committee of the greater
council, may respectively direct, and no
public funeral shall be permitted in any
such cases.

DOMINION [PROVINCIAL] AND COUNTY SOCIAL
SCHOOLS.

LXIV. There shall be attached to every
House of Trades and Industries a suitable
place for one or more free public schools,
where the illiterate adults and children of
school age living in the House, and in the
vicinity, or in the county or union of coun-
ties, may be taught the elementary branches
with religious instruction, comprising,
amongst other subjects, duty to God, to the
sovereign, to society and to parents.

LXV. The ability to repeat from memory
the Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments,
Apostles' Creed, Sermon on the Mount, the
twenty-third Psalm, and the sixth chapter
of Deuteronomy, shall be required of every
person and pupil over ten years of age, as
fast as, and as soon as they shall have a suf-
ficient opportunity to learn the same.

LXVI. The Bible shall be a text-book in
such school, out of which all the pupils
shall be diligently instructed, with special
attention to the Book of Revelation and
parallel scriptures. The Authorized English
Version and the Douay Edition, without
notes or comments in either, shall be kept
in every such school.

LXVII. No sectarian tenets of any Chris-

tian, or other denomination, disapproved of by any evangelical Christian denomination, shall be taught in any such schools.

HOMES.

LXVIII. If any person in the county is too poor to buy and pay for and own a home suitable for himself or herself and his or her family, he or she may, by petition, lay the case before the lesser council of the municipality wherein he or she resides, who, if they approve of the application, shall report the same favorably with such conditions as they may think proper, including the amount to be paid, rate of interest, time and annual payment of interest, and for the sinking fund, and amount of insurance of any building or buildings thereon, or to be erected thereon, to the greater council, who, if they also approve of the same, shall carry out the recommendation by directing the issuing of rent debentures secured upon the property purchased, for a term not exceeding sixty years, as may be deemed best for the interests of the purchaser, for the amount of the purchase money agreed upon, or, in case of non-agreement, then for such an amount as may be fixed by the greater council; or, the owner of such lot may, in lieu of such debentures, with the previous consent of such greater council to the price and terms, take a mortgage from the buyer subject to the same times and terms of payment as would have been embodied in such debentures; and upon the execution of all necessary papers, such purchaser shall be put into possession of the lot as the owner thereof. For the purposes aforesaid the greater council shall possess full power of expropriation, fixing the price or value in case of non-agreement, and the payments of principal and interest, and executing all the necessary deeds of conveyance and securities for payment, and obtaining the necessary policy or policies of insurance as aforesaid; and may thereupon, if necessary, issue an order of possession to the sheriff of the county, who shall execute the same, the fees for which shall not exceed two dollars, and

ten cents a mile one way. Any lot or farm not used or required by its owner for himself or his family for actual residence or occupation, may be so expropriated and conveyed for actual occupation.

LXIX. During the time that such payments mentioned in the preceding section are being made, such purchaser, and all subsequent purchasers of such lot, shall be affiliated workers of the House of Trade and Industries, and subject to all the rules and regulations thereof as may be made by the Labor Staff, subject to appeal therefrom, as provided by the greater council.

LXX. No affiliated worker shall be permitted to sell or mortgage his said lot, or any part thereof, without having first obtained the consent of both the lesser and greater councils to the same, and to all the terms thereof, and any sale or mortgage made without such consent shall be void.

LXXI. Any owner of land within the county, may, on application to the greater council, or its executive committee, have his lot or lots entered without charge in the office of the clerk of the greater council, and such land shall, thereafter, and until released by a two-third vote of such greater council, after ten days' notice of such intended vote being about to be taken has been first given to all parties interested therein, be subject to the same terms and conditions before being sold or mortgaged, as are herein imposed for the sale or mortgage of lands of workers and affiliated workers.

LXXII. The greater council may, upon the request of any lesser council, or upon the petition of the husband, his wife, or children, or of ten credible persons, who are acquainted with the circumstances, and whether the owner consents or objects, or is out of the Province of Ontario, enter the lot or lots of any owner of land in the county, in the office of the clerk of the greater council of said county; and obtain a certificate thereof, and thereupon the same

shall be subject, as to sale and mortgage, to the same conditions, as the lands of affiliated workers, until the greater council shall see fit to order said entry to be vacated as herebefore provided for other lands, and upon notice given as aforesaid.

LXXIII. All orders, or a sworn copy thereof, of the greater council relating to lands may be registered or filed in the registry office of their municipality, and shall be filed free of charge. The fees for searching all registrations made after the filing of such first order, shall be twenty-five cents, and no more. This fee includes the fee for the certificate of the registrar with the abstract of all said registrations.

DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

LXXIV. Any debtor may apply to the lesser council of any municipality, by petition, stating his full indebtedness, the names and address of all his creditors, his assets, and business, and his inability to pay the same, and furnishing the particulars, all being sworn to be correct as nearly as he can give them, and such lesser council shall thereupon, if they entertain such application favorably, report upon it to the greater council, and recommend what action they deem proper to be taken in the matter. Such greater council is empowered to subpoena and examine witnesses on oath, and order the production of all books and papers, and may either refuse such application, or receive the same, and in the latter event, they shall or may direct the entry and employment of such debtor in the House of Trades and Industries as a worker or affiliated worker, and may direct the reservation of a portion of his earnings for his creditors; or they may pay off, or compromise with, his creditors, and sell or lease his property, or take a mortgage security upon his property, or register the same under this Act, or take such other security as the debtor can give to their satisfaction, for the payment of such debts and interest in periodical payments extended over a period not exceeding sixty years.

LXXV. Such debtor, after being so entered as in the last preceding section, shall be liable to perform all the duties and shall observe all the rules, regulations and orders binding on him, until he or she shall have repaid all said indebtedness and interest, and all interim maintenance of himself and family.

Sub-sec. 2. In case of the death of such debtor before the full payment of all his liabilities as aforesaid, his assets shall be disposed of as the greater council may determine.

LXXVI. Any creditor may present a petition to the lesser council within whose municipality the debtor resides, asking to have such debtor entered as a worker, or affiliated worker, of the House of Trades and Industries; and, thereupon, such or similar action may be taken as in cases where the petition has been presented by the debtor himself.

LXXVII. As soon as any House of Trades and Industries has been established in any county or union of counties, the jurisdiction of all courts for the mere collection of debts owed by workers and affiliated workers shall be suspended therein, as far as respects the said workers and affiliated workers; and all such debts shall thereafter be collectable only in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for such payment.

LXXVIII. No worker, or affiliated worker of any House of Trades and Industries, shall be permitted to incur any debt during the time he or she is such worker; and all advances of money or property made to any such worker, shall be considered gratuitous, and no compensation therefor shall be recoverable, unless they are made with the prior or subsequent consent of the greater council, or its executive committee.

MORTGAGORS.

LXXIX. Any person entitled to, or interest in, lands, which are under any mortgage, execution or other claim, may apply to the lesser council of the municipality within

which the encumbered lands lie, by petition stating all claims against the lands, the assessed value thereof for each year of the previous five years, and showing by the affidavits of three disinterested freeholders the actual cash value thereof, and producing, before the said lesser council, the registrar's abstract of the title thereof, and may thereupon pray the said lesser council to have all the encumbrances thereon paid off out of the County Social Fund, or by money raised by mortgage thereon, under this Act, on the terms set forth in said petition; or that the petition may be dealt with in such other manner as the greater council may decide.

LXXX: If the said lesser council approve of the prayer of the petition, it may report favorably thereon to the greater council for its final decision. It may also state any terms it approves of, the amounts and times of repayment into the County Social Fund, said time not to exceed sixty years, the rate of interest to be paid, and any other terms it may see fit to recommend.

LXXXI. The greater council may investigate the matter, examine witnesses on oath and call for papers, and may either refuse or grant the prayer of the petition. In case of accepting the same, it may, if expedient, raise the amount required by a mortgage on the land, or it may direct the issue of debentures for the amount required and times agreed upon, pay off the debts of the petitioner, and register against the lands a certificate stating the amount, times of payment of the instalments, rate of interest and other essential items, and also that such lands and all occupants thereof are liable, during their respective occupations, to perform all the conditions of repayment, and all the rules and regulations of the Houses of Trades and Industries and Compulsory Labor, until the amount aforesaid and interest and other claims thereon shall have been fully repaid into the County Social Fund.

LXXXII. In case of any default in the payments, or observance of the terms and

conditions, or rules and regulations of the House or Houses aforesaid, the executive committee of the greater council may, with the approval of such council, take possession of said lands, and lease or sell the same, and, in case of leasing, it may compel the debtor or debtors so in default to enter the House of Trades and Industries, or House of Compulsory Labor, to assist in paying off the amount or balance due on said lands, and all expenses connected therewith, when, in case the lands have been leased he may again be let into possession thereof as a tenant or owner, in the discretion of the said committee.

LXXXIII. In case of any defect arising in the proper working of this Act, authority is hereby vested in the [Lieutenant] Governor in Council to make all necessary rules and orders to remedy such defects. The holding of the proper meetings for the appointment of the necessary officers and committees, and all other steps may be so directed to be taken and made.

THE DOMINION [PROVINCIAL] SOCIAL FUND.

LXXXIV. The Dominion [Provincial] Social Fund shall be voted by Parliament, and for such an amount as it may deem expedient.

THE COUNTY SOCIAL FUND.

LXXXV. The greater council of every county shall fix the amount of money that may be required for the current year's ordinary expenditure to maintain the Social Department of the County. Such amount shall be levied in the manner and at the time of levying the county rates for municipal purposes, and shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall keep separate books of account thereof, and of all payments thereout.

LXXXVI. The Dominion [Provincial] Minister of Trades and Industries shall order the payment of all moneys out of the Dominion [Provincial] Social Fund, and make all necessary rules and regulations relative thereto, and the greater councils

shall make all necessary rules and regulations for the reception, management and payment out, of all county social funds; and for the quarterly, or half yearly, audit thereof, and for the proper working of this Act, except where otherwise provided for herein.

LXXXVII. The surplus earnings of all workers, affiliated workers, apprentices and debtors, on the rolls of the county Houses of Trades and Industries and Compulsory Labor, mortgagors, equity holders of rights of redemption of lands, or in any way interested therein as tenants or otherwise, and all other workers, whose earnings are to be used in social work; and the profits on all sales of the products of the said House, and of all the lands connected therewith, shall be paid into their respective County Social Funds, and be subject to the orders and control of their greater councils.

IMMIGRATION.

LXXXVIII. There shall be constituted, in connection with the Dominion and each Provincial Department of Trades and Industries, an Immigration Bureau consisting of a Head Officer and Staff, under the direction and management of the Minister of Trades and Industries of the Dominion and Provinces respectively.

LXXXIX. It shall be the duty of these respective staffs to keep a close account of the demands, from time to time, of the principal markets of the world for the products of the field, mine, forest, and manufacturing industries, in order to gauge, as nearly as possible, these various productions in this country with such demands, and thereby guard against over-production in any of them, and to regulate the number of workers and apprentices in each branch of such productions.

XC. It shall be the duty of these staffs to instruct all immigration agents; to prescribe rules and regulations for selecting and receiving the names of all intending settlers who have not sufficient money to pay their expenses, and ask for aid; assigning to each of them the trade or calling they shall follow in this country; obtain their signatures,

before being received as immigrants, to an agreement containing the terms of their being received and assisted in coming out to this country; the work they shall do; their liability to be compelled to enter some House of Trades and Industries, if necessary to do so, to repay the Department for all expenses of bringing them out to this country; and also their liability to be compelled to enter the House of Compulsory Labor, if necessary, for such purpose.

XCI. Each Department, and each greater council, within their respective municipalities, shall keep lists of all unsettled lots, whether owned by the Crown, or companies, or private individuals, with the valuation of the last two classes of property as wild lands, and as shown on the assessment rolls of the last five years for the purposes of expropriation and settling immigrants and others thereon, as fast as they are qualified to occupy and work them under farm instructors.

XCII. That each Bureau shall select and occupy, for short or long periods, both cultivated and wild lots, as places of instruction in chopping, clearing, ploughing, sowing, manuring, and for caring for and harvesting grain, hay, roots, and other crops; and for giving instruction for and working in various kinds of minerals, and preparing the same for market. Bible instruction shall be given to all inmates of the Houses of Trades and Industries and Compulsory Labor, and on said farms of instruction, in those chapters herein prescribed for the schools, and all Sabbath days shall be most religiously observed, and devoted to Bible reading and instruction, only works of necessity and charity being done thereon.

XCIII. That as soon as any immigrant, or other worker, or any other person whatever, becomes able to clear and cultivate land, or to manage a farm, and keep proper books of account thereof, there shall be given to him, or her, a certificate of fitness, which shall entitle him or her to make, free of charge, choice of one hundred acres of any of the then unsettled lots belonging to the Crown, or of any greater council, or of

any unoccupied lands of any company, or other owner on said lists of said Bureau.

2. The Department shall thereupon erect for him, or her, a suitable house thereon, and provide proper farming implements, seed grain and supplies for one year; and shall put in the deed issued to him, or her, clauses stating the property, and price of the land if owned by any company or person, the amount of supplies and the terms of payment of interest, and for the sinking fund to be made annually, such time not to exceed sixty years. If the lands of any company or private person are selected, the settler shall pay for them also in the same time and manner. The amount shall be fixed by the proper Minister, or the greater council, where one exists, having jurisdiction over said land.

XCIV. No settler under this Act shall be permitted to sell, mortgage or exchange his or her lot, or supplies without the consent of the Department, or its agents, or the greater council; and any person taking such supplies shall, with the giver, be guilty of larceny.

XCV. In case any settler shall be in default in his payments, or become improvident, intemperate, lazy, or immoral, or does not properly support his family, he may be compelled to enter into the House of Trades and Industries, or work at farming on his own, or some lot occupied or owned by any company, or person, or by the Department, and, if necessary, he may be required to enter a House of Compulsory Labor, until he shall have repaid to the Department the cost of bringing him out, and his family, if any, to this country, in case he was so brought out; and also all charges for his and his family's maintenance while under instruction, and the amount due for all supplies and other material, and for all care taken of him as such settler, shall have been fully paid back to the said Department, or to the said County Social Fund.

XCVI. Instructors shall visit every settler as often as necessary, and carefully instruct him in the mode of cultivating his farm, taking care of his stock, and assist

him in keeping his accounts. He shall give him written authority to procure any necessary articles of food, clothing, or implements of work, and insuring his property, buildings and crops, the cost of all which shall be added to the amount already advanced, and be repaid therewith.

XCVII. There shall be prepared annually by the executive committees of the Dominion, Provincial and greater councils, carefully prepared particulars of all supplies and other property furnished, and the names, nationality, age and religion of all settlers located, which shall be given, after being duly sworn to as correct as can be made, to each Bureau of Immigration for the Minister of Trades and Industries, and be by him laid before his proper parliament within the first ten days of its first assembling for business.

XCVIII. In order to maintain the equilibrium of supply and demand of all productions of manufactures, the Dominion Government shall annually declare what branches of industry may be safely enlarged, and what must be diminished in view of the world's supply and demand; and the number of workers that may be employed in each; and it shall be the duty of each Province to increase or decrease the number within its jurisdiction, by voluntary changes to other occupations, or for a free farm under this Act. Provided always, that any worker may, at any time, obtain such a farm, if he is, in all respects, at liberty and qualified to do so in the judgment of the greater council over him.

XCIX. The [Dominion] Provincial Parliament shall make such provisions and regulations respecting matters within its jurisdiction as may be deemed best for the public service.

C. This Act shall come into force from and after the passing thereof, and every municipality and ward shall make all necessary preparations for the due working thereof within six months afterwards, and report the same to the Attorney General of the [Dominion] Province, and publish a notice to the same effect in the several newspapers printed in each county.

APPENDIX A.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE GREATER COUNCIL.

1. Chair taken by the Chairman, Dep. C. or C. pro tem.
2. Call to order, reading roll of officers and filling vacancies.
3. Noting absentees, calling up and opening with prayer.
4. Reading minutes, if not read before.
5. Reading communications, and disposing thereof.
6. Reading reports of special committees, and referring or disposing thereof.
7. Reading reports of visiting committees, and referring or disposing thereof.
8. Reading petitions, and referring or disposing thereof.
9. Reading appeals, and referring or disposing thereof.
10. Reading report of executive committee and referring or disposing thereof.
11. Reading report of persons admitted since last session, and referring or disposing thereof.
12. Reading report of persons left since last session.
13. Reading report of present number in the two Houses.
14. Reading report of supplies procured since last session.
15. Reading report of sales made since last session.
16. Reading report of Treasurer of all monies received and paid out since last session.
17. Unfinished business, (and fixing the capitation tax, if any, to be paid by the lesser council under the Voluntary Association Constitution).
18. New business.
19. Annual election of officers, by ballot.
20. Filling vacant offices, by ballot.
21. Instructions to Executive Committee.
22. Instructions to Special Committees.
23. Instructions to Officers as to duty.
24. Hearing complaints against officers, etc., and appointing committees, or otherwise acting thereon.
25. Hearing complaints and acting thereon.
26. Granting and signing orders for payment of accounts, supplies, salaries, etc., and completing returns to the Dominion Council under the Voluntary Constitution.
27. Reading auditor's report on all accounts since last meeting.
28. Reading reports of all investments, debtors' standing, those in default, etc., and appointing committee or otherwise disposing thereof.
29. Fixing the time and place of next meeting.
30. Calling roll and receiving excuses of absentees from last meeting.
31. Reading and settling the minutes of this meeting.
32. Calling up and closing with prayer.

APPENDIX B.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF A LESSER COUNCIL,

1. Chairman or Dep. Chairman or Special Chairman takes the chair.
2. Calling roll, filling vacant offices and noting absentees.
3. Calling up and opening with prayer.
4. Reading minutes of last meeting, if not read before. [thereof.]
5. Reading communications and disposing thereof.
6. Reading reports of special committees and referring or disposing thereof.
7. Reading reports of visiting, and of committees to collect supplies, etc.
8. Reading petitions and referring or disposing thereof.
9. Reading report of Executive Committee, and referring or disposing thereof.
10. Reading report of persons received since last meeting, and of strangers who have not reported themselves.
11. Reading report of persons who have left the division or ward since last meeting.
12. Reading report of supplies and attendance furnished since last meeting, and certifying the same to the Greater Council for payment.
13. Reading report of treasurer of all monies received and paid out since last meeting, and of the amount now on hand.
14. Calling the roll of the names of all persons in the municipality, ward or division, directing visiting committees, appointing watchers, and ordering supplies, physicians, etc., and finding work for the unemployed.

15. Unfinished and laid-over business, and returns to the Greater and Dominion Councils under the Voluntary Constitution.

16. New business, and noting appeals made to the Greater Council.

17. Annual election of officers, by ballot, and filling vacancies.

18. Instructions to the Executive Committee.

19. Instructions to Special Committees.

20. Instructions to officials on duty

21. Hearing complaints against officers, etc., and workers, and appointing committees to investigate, or disposing thereof at

once.

22. Reading auditors' report of treasurer's accounts since last meeting.

23. Granting and signing warrants and orders for payments of accounts, salaries, supplies, capitation tax to the Greater and Dominion Councils under the Voluntary Constitution.

24. Fixing the time and place of next meeting.

25. Calling roll and receiving excuses of absentees.

26. Reading and confirming the minutes.

27. Calling up and closing with prayer.

APPENDIX C.

OPENING PRAYER.

Almighty God, Father of all mercies, we, Thine unworthy servants, do give Thee most humble and hearty thanks for all Thy goodness and loving kindness to us and to all men. We bless Thee for our creation, preservation and all the blessings of this life; but above all, for Thine inestimable love in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, for the means of grace and the hope of glory. And we beseech Thee give us that due sense of all Thy mercies, that our hearts may be unfeignedly thankful, and that we shew forth Thy praise, not only with our lips, but in our lives, by giving up ourselves to Thy service, and by walking before Thee in holiness and righteousness all our days, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to Whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honor and glory, world without end. Amen.

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven, give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil,

for Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

CLOSING PRAYER.

Almighty God, who hath given us grace at this time with one accord to make our common supplications unto Thee, and dost promise that when two or three are gathered together in Thy Name, Thou wilt grant their request; fulfil now, O Lord, the desires and petitions of Thy servants as may be most expedient for them, granting us in this world knowledge of Thy truth, and in the world to come life everlasting. Amen.

BENEDICTION.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit, be with us all evermore. Amen. 2 Cor. 13.

GRACE BEFORE MEAT.

Sanctify, O Lord, this portion of food which Thou hast provided for the nourishment of our frail and decaying bodies to our use. Do Thou feed our souls with the bread of life, and all we ask is for Jesus' sake. Amen.

NOTE.—Instead of organizing a separate department of Trades and Industries under a Minister of the Crown, as provided in section 1. of the foregoing Act, there could be attached provisionally to one or more of the present Ministers' offices a department or bureau of Trades and Industries, and of Immigration, under the management of deputy ministers or controllers and their respective staffs.

2. In place of electing female councillors as Social Councillors, as provided in section VIII of said Act, the powers and duties of the present municipal councillors could be enlarged so that they could do all the duties and acts, and appoint all the officers, committees and assistants, as set forth in the foregoing Act, and the rights of women to elect and appoint an equal representation on all committees, and as officers and assistants, and their powers, rights and duties on their own separate visiting and other committees, could be respectively declared.

3. It is not necessary to construct Houses of Trades and Industries and Compulsory Labor before putting the Act into operation. For the voluntary work, suitable premises could be secured in cities, towns and rural districts for the various trades and manufacturing, and farm lands could be obtained anywhere for farm instruction and field and garden labor, until special buildings and premises could be prepared.

The Salvation Army has officers specially adapted to superintend almost all kinds of industries, which are included in their fields of work, and could, if it were thought expedient, be utilized for the several branches of industry in the Houses and on the farms. The gaols, gaol yards, Central Prison and penitentiaries, and ball and chain for street, yard and field work, could be utilized for those sentenced to perform compulsory labor.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

PART II.—VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

CONSTITUTION.

Whereas, until Social Organizations of Trades and Industries are established by law, it is expedient that there should be formed voluntary associations having the same objects in view, and to carry out the same, as far as may be practicable, without the aid of legal enactment.

I. It is therefore resolved by the men and women here present, qualified to vote under the Act proposed in this matter, that there be now formed a Provisional Association of Trades and Industries for the Dominion of Canada, and that we proceed to organize lesser and greater councils in and for the County, [City] of——to be called the——Social Council of Trades and Industries of the County [City] of——; and that the said Social County [City] Council be hereinafter called the Greater Council, with such lesser councils connected therewith in each township, ward or section, as may be deemed best.

THE GREATER COUNCIL.

II. Such Greater Council shall be provisional only, and shall consist of twenty-four members—fifteen of whom shall form a quorum—twelve males and twelve females, who shall be selected carefully by the majority of those present at a public meeting called for that purpose, and qualified as aforesaid and chosen for their ability, willingness and public spirit in the work of promoting the peace and welfare of the suffering.

III. Those who have been chosen shall meet as soon as convenient and complete their organization by electing, from among their number, a chairman—who may be a male or female—a vice-chairman, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, assistant treasurer or book-keeper, an executive committee of ten or more male and female

members in equal numbers, any six of whom shall form a quorum, with such other officers, assistants and committees as the Greater Council may from time to time deem expedient.

IV. That such provisional Greater Council shall continue in existence until a sufficient number of lesser councils have been formed in the county or city whose representatives in the Greater Council shall exceed the said number of twenty-four, whereupon they shall hold a joint meeting with the members of the said Greater Provisional Council, and re-organize the same by electing officers and appointing committees thereof, said officers to consist wholly of members representing the lesser councils, but the committees and assistants may consist of any suitable persons selected for their ability and integrity, whether they are representatives or members of any lesser councils or not.

LESSER COUNCILS.

V. Lesser Councils shall be formed with all convenient dispatch in every ward, division and school section, or union thereof, as the inhabitants of the county, or city, may deem best, and shall continue in existence until they are, from time to time, superseded by members selected at the time when Municipal Councillors are chosen.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

VI. On the day of the nomination of municipal councillors, the friends of the Lesser Council shall attend and put in nomination for municipal councillors under the present Municipal Act, as many as they can obtain, who are pledged to support and carry out the aims and objects of the Social Councils of Trades and Industries, and a sufficient number of others to make up the same numbers as compose the municipal council.

VII. In case any municipal male councillors, who were supported by the Social Association, are defeated at the polls, then the friends of the social councils shall, at a subsequent meeting to be called for that purpose, nominate and elect, as male members of the social council, a sufficient number to take the places of their defeated male candidates, and of any others who may not be able to serve.

VIII. At the municipal nomination, or at any subsequent meeting of the Association for that purpose, there shall be chosen as members of the lesser social council, as many women as there are members in the municipal council, who shall be called respectively, the social reeve, social deputy reeve and social councillors, according to the number of votes they respectively receive, or as they are nominated for these respective offices.

IX. It is desirable to have, if possible, all the elected municipal councillors members of the Social Association, or pledged to sit and work with the social councillors, in which case it will be necessary to elect the same number of female members as social councillors, to sit and act with them at all meetings of the social council. The members of the municipal council, who have certain powers under the Municipal Institutions' Act, can, in their county, city, township and ward council meetings, exercise these powers, as far as possible, in carrying out the resolutions of the social council of which they are members or friends, until such time as a law has been passed conferring proper powers upon the Greater and Lesser Councils.

THE GREATER COUNCIL.

X. This council shall exercise all the powers, do all the duties and appoint all the committees and assistants, as provided for in the proposed Act hereinbefore set forth, so far as they are legally authorized to do so. They shall meet quarterly, fix the amount of the capitation tax to be paid by the members of the lesser councils under this Constitution, and which shall be five cents per head monthly, until otherwise

ordered by the said Greater Council; and do all the business in their power, as contained in Appendices A and C, of said proposed Act. They shall also do all in their power to obtain, as soon as possible, the passage of the said Act by the proper legislatures.

THE LESSER COUNCIL.

XI. This council shall, as far as it legally can, exercise all the powers, do and perform all the duties, and appoint all the committees and assistants, as prescribed in the Act aforesaid respecting it; and for that purpose, shall, at every sitting, and weekly, either by itself, or its executive committee, go through the Order of Business set forth in Appendices B and C of said Act.

MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDS.

XII. In order to carry out the objects set forth in the said Act, as far as possible, and until the same or some other has been made a law, the lesser council may open books of membership, and admit, in their discretion, applicants for membership in the Association, to be called the Social Association of the ward, section, township, county, or city of——, as the case may be.

They may fix the entrance fee and weekly, monthly or quarterly dues, and solicit subscriptions in money, clothing, or food, with a view to raise funds for and by their work. They may admit honorary members at a yearly sum of five dollars and upwards, to assist in said work. They may also fine, suspend or expel members convicted of dishonesty or immoral actions.

XIII. It is not designed that the care of the lesser council shall be confined to the members of the Association only, but shall be extended, as much as possible, to every man, woman and child in the ward, section, division, or township, as the case may be.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

XIV. The duties of the respective officers and committees shall be the same, as far as their legal powers extend, as those laid down in the said proposed Act. They are to be allowed such compensation as the respective councils may, from time to time, determine.

greater Council; and their power, as contained in A, B, and C, of said provisional Act, shall also do all in their power as possible, the by the proper legislation.

COUNCIL.

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EMPLOYMENT AND ASSISTANCE.

XV. The greater and lesser councils may lease premises for farms, gardens, workshops, and other places for workers, start factories, wood-yards, laundries, tailor-shops, dress-making, boot and shoe making, stores, carpenter shops etc., and take such other steps to give or find employment, and provide for the helpless, sick and needy as they may see fit.

MOTIONS AND DEBATES.

XVI. All motions, resolutions, and debates shall be governed by parliamentary rules and usages.

ORDERS OF BUSINESS.

See Appendices A, B, and C, of the foregoing Act.

COMMITTEES.

XVII. There shall be appointed by every greater and lesser council, an executive committee of five men and five women, members of the respective councils, who shall appoint from among their number, officers as mentioned in the said Act, also visiting committees composed of equal numbers of men and women, who need not be members of any lesser Council, and such other committees and assistants as they may deem necessary.

SALARIES.

XVIII. It is advised that secretaries and others, whose time is seriously drawn upon, be paid such salaries per day, week, or otherwise, as may be deemed advisable.

THE DOMINION COUNCIL.

XIX. The first organized provisional greater council shall be the first Provisional Dominion Council of Trades and Industries, until their successors are appointed as herein provided.

XX. As soon as there is a sufficient number of lesser councils created, and the united delegations from them consisting of four delegates from each council for every hundred members thereof, shall exceed the number of members constituting the Provisional Dominion Council, such delegates

may meet the said Council and work with them one year before organizing the Dominion Social Council under the Act, or this Constitution. Every subsequent Dominion Council shall be formed by the election of the Dominion officers and committees of the Dominion Association, composed of its representatives, consisting of the president, vice-president and secretaries of each greater and lesser council at the annual meeting of the said Dominion Association on the first Tuesday in August, in every year, when the general business of the whole membership of all the lesser and greater councils shall be decided upon. This meeting shall have the supreme power over every council and all the affairs of the Association. In case it shall not act in any matter, then the Dominion Council is hereby invested with full power to do so. It shall decide all appeals to it from any of the councils, and by any person whomsoever.

XXI. The Dominion Council shall be the head of all the councils in Canada, and direct their movements, except as otherwise provided for in said Act, or by the Dominion Association at its annual meeting.

XXII. All matters arising in any lesser or greater council, or not herein provided for, may be disposed of by the said lesser or greater council respectively, with the right of appeal to the greater council against any decision of its lesser council, the decision of the greater council to be final, unless it consents to an appeal to the Dominion Council, in which case the decision of the said Dominion Council shall be final unless notice is given of an appeal to the annual meeting of the Dominion Association.

CHARTERS.

XXIII. It shall issue charters, provide constitutions, by-laws, rules of order, orders of business and blank returns for the greater and lesser councils, and fix the fees for charters, books and supplies, and also the assessment rates for all the councils for Dominion purposes.

The charter fee for all the councils shall, until otherwise declared by the Dominion Council, be twenty-five dollars, and the

annual dues to the Dominion Council shall be ten cents for each member of the lesser councils, payable five cents on the first day of January, and five cents on the first day of July, in every year, when the semi-annual returns are made by each lesser council to the Dominion Council.

POLITICS.

XXIV. It shall rigorously ignore all political issues, except those connected with the object of the Social Association; namely, the temporal and spiritual welfare of every human being in Canada.

RELIGION.

XXV. It shall not propagate any peculiar tenets of any church, that is, it shall not be sectarian, but it shall vigorously uphold the teaching of the Bible, as a whole book, in every school and everywhere else.

RELIGIOUS TEST.

XXVI. There shall be no religious test but one required of every office holder, namely; belief in the whole Bible as the inspired word of God.

CHARITY.

XXVII. Its motto shall be, "Peace on earth, good will toward men."



True Christian Brotherhood.

PART III.—CONCLUSION.

CHRIST'S BROTHERHOOD.

“ We are living, we are dwelling
In a grand and awful time,
In an age on ages telling—
To be living is sublime.
Hark ! the rumbling in the nations,
Iron crumbling with the clay ;
Hark ! what soundeth ? 'Tis creation
Groaning for a better day.

Scoffers scorning, Heaven beholding,
Thou hast but an hour to fight ;
See prophetic truth unfolding,
Watch ! and keep thy garments white.
Oh, let all the soul within you,
For the truth's sake, go abroad !
Strike ! let every nerve and sinew
Tell on ages—tell for God ! ”

—S.

WHAT IS REQUIRED.

The question, "What is coming?" is being continually asked by every man of himself and sometimes of his neighbor. We talk of the onward march of the nations, the times, and of this and the other great movement in the world, and the enquiry, "What is coming?" forces itself upon our attention whether we will or not. The multiplicity of great movements to-day is becoming bewildering to keep track of and appreciate their trend. Science is opening up new fields of discovery, whilst affording unlimited scope for the human mind to labor in the old ones. Politics, corrupted and destructive of the best interests of the nation, is demanding purification if society is to be saved, and patriots are busy in this work. Social want and vice are looming up in dreadful proportions, and philanthropists are trying to solve the problem of human misery. The cause, sin against God and light, is well known. Man has wandered away from his best friend, who has lovingly followed him all these ages, and now man is making a pause to consider what road next to take to reach the goal of bliss, and God is drawing nearer to him and pointing out the way. Every road so far tried by the nations has led to disaster and disappointment. Man has devised all sorts of governments and institutions in the effort to secure social ease, comfort and national prosperity, and every experiment has so far failed in just the proportion in which God has been left out of the schemes and constitutions of the nation builders. The last great experiment without God is being tried on the declared equal rights of all men and universal suffrage made necessary as the keystone of the structure. After over a century of experiment, what has been so far the result? It is needless to say that disappointment lurks in every de-

partment of the experiment, and social and industrial disorders almost threaten revolution. "What is coming?" is the disturbing question, the reply to which the politician is continually postponing until "to-morrow."

It can be truly said that the great panacea of human ills is coming. Every day witnesses some new reform or enterprise to promote man's comfort, the exposure of some wrong, individual or social, that calls for remedy, and thus the "good time coming" is, and has been present and on the way for a number of years. Its presence was signalized when Martin Luther held up the open Bible for the nations to read, when King John was forced by the barons of England to sign the Magna Charta, when reform after reform of abuses were from time to time effected in Great Britain and other European countries, and incorporated in the social body politic of the nations, when printing was discovered and Morse introduced the telegraph system, when the first steamer crossed the Atlantic, and the cable was laid, when electricity and a thousand other agencies and discoveries were brought to aid man in his work of subduing the earth and promoting social bliss. This good time is still present in all its increasing forces preparing the way to higher bliss and greater achievements. People are calmly considering the near time when horses will not be used on the road unless for special purposes, when our streets will be kept clean and level as floors for bicycles, and steam and electric carriages, and foot passengers, when travel will be cheapened, when no one can be found out of work, and the comfort of every one will be looked after and secured. Then will the "good time coming" be here, and have come to stay.

Another every man ion of his to be saved replied, the congregati these indiv will be equ that this is the good a with the b the scaffold word's don throning o ing on all the work i others. I still remain advanced following work of el leading me an open B ment is hu

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Another great question that is to-day in every man's mouth, as the forced expression of his heart is, "What must society do to be saved from its social ills?" It may be replied, that society is only an organized congregation of individuals, and if each of these individuals is "all right" then society will be equally so. But, reflection will show that this is not the case, because at present the good are starving or otherwise suffering with the bad; in short, right is too much on the scaffold and wrong on the throne of the word's dominion. The process of the dethroning of wrong and injustice by the enthroning of right and justice, is rapidly going on all over the earth. In some countries the work is much more advanced than in others. In Britain, society, although much still remains to be done, presents the most advanced front, whilst other nations are following hard after its footsteps. The work of elevating a people is twofold. The leading means is the Gospel, the study of an open Bible; and the necessary supplement is human legislation.

Civil government is of divine appointment, and must therefore be based on God. "By wisdom, kings reign and princes decree justice." The Bible is the key-stone of the British Constitution, and the sovereign is sworn to maintain the Protestant religion, which is the Bible and the Bible only. Any State or nation that does not recognize God, and build on His book as the divine word, stands upon sand, and will not endure long in these days of light and knowledge.

When the Lord established His chosen people of old in Canaan, He gave them statute law, as well as His perfect moral

code in the Ten Commandments, and whilst we have His infallible code of creed in an open Bible, we also require the aid of statute law to supplement it, that society in its modern changed and changing relations, may be preserved from every avoidable evil. There is a widespread admission that society is not yet perfectly organized. That in no country do the people possess a system of social laws by which men and women are saved from the evils of want. In fact, as at present constituted, it is affirmed that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. Discontent broods, combinations of various classes of industries are formed, war on the capitalist is considered and sometimes inaugurated to the injury of both sides, as well as to the general community. The true remedy, therefore, has not yet been applied.

We believe as before suggested, that such remedy is to be found only in plain **STATUTE LAW**, a law which will wrong no man, rich or poor, and benefit all in the community without distinction of race, creed or color, of age, sex or condition; a law as universal in its application and effects as the Gospel. It may be thought that this is a bold statement, and it may be, but it is just the law that is needed, and must in the end be obtained. It must be built on God as the supplemental civil code of His spiritual and religious laws, and blend and merge into them, thus forming a perfect religious and social State. The people as a whole must assist in the work, securing and maintaining the welfare of society and of every person fortunate or unfortunate, in it.

CANADA'S CONDITION.

A look at Canada's extent of territory, boundless resources, people and business, is quite sufficient to show that a great wrong exists in its social organization. When, with our scant population, thousands of able bodied men and women lack employment and need homes, whilst millions of acres of rich lands lie unoccupied all over our vast domain, and no efficient attempt is being made, or even advocated, to bring these two principal factors of wealth, prosperity and contentment together, there is something radically wrong in our government. Not only is there room for a home for every one, and a way to enable him to pay for it, but there are farms for millions more, who are shut up in the overpopulated districts in our Mother Land, homeless and despairing, and who possess physical power and willing hearts that would soon enable them to have comfortable homes on our prairies and woodlands, if they were put on them. Ontario has a population of 2,114,321 with 10 inhabitants to the square mile; England has 445 to the square mile, and a total of 29,000,000 of people; Scotland 122, with 3,735,000; Ireland 159, with 5,159,839; Norway 15, with 1,913,000; Sweden 26, with 4,572,000. France is a little larger than Ontario. It has 204,096 square miles, and a population of 37,672,000, with 185 to a square mile.

What a melancholy showing Canada, with 4,832,679, makes alongside these nations! Ontario alone, if it had half the population into a square mile that England possesses, would have more than France. It would have 42,000,000 of people instead of 2,112,989 (in 1891), with a stagnated growth and no proper immigration or land settling department. Why we are not

settling up our lands with people from the British Isles we need not stop to inquire. The subject is too sad to allow of any pleasure to be derived in the contemplation of it. We have lost twenty-five years of golden opportunities and probably ten millions of people, and all the vast wealth of business, a home market, and a standing among the nations, that a population of fifteen or twenty millions, with an ever increasing numbers, would have given us.

We owe two hundred and forty millions of dollars for railroads, canals, public buildings, etc., of which all that pay any profits have been given to individuals, who are thereby rolling in wealth, when they should have been kept by the State, and would have been, if we had been patriotically and honestly governed.

Let us put in order what yet lies within our power. A proper social law, such as that here proposed, would provide plenty of work for all our own people without any distinction of age, sex, creed, color, or condition, as well as homes for millions more, who would be attracted to our shores, whose combined industries would usher in an era of abundance and contentment.

It would draw thousands from our overpopulated cities and towns, and the British Isles, and settle them on farms of their own, and in twenty-five years we could almost, if not quite, supply Britain with all the bread and meat, required beyond her own home production.

* * *

If you examine our statute books you will find that we have legislated profusely to protect our property, lands, goods and chattels; dig ditches, build bridges, fix up highways; protect property from thieves

and fire; buy right books, asylums and houses; in liberally for minor requirements but have great abiding man and proper home one needing an act of charity not a gift possession labor and possessor.

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and fire; build railroads; dig canals, copy-right books, plays and painting; erect jails, asylums and schoolhouses, and a few poor-houses; in short, that we have provided liberally for about all the comparatively minor requirements and needs of society, but have quite neglected to provide for that great overriding necessity of every man, woman and child in that society, namely: a proper home, food and clothing for every one needing them, such not to be given as an act of charity, but to be had has a right, not a gift of the rich and able, but as a possession bought and paid for by the honest labor and earnings of the owner and possessor.

Is it charity for the State to provide employment for those out of work? No. It is in the interest of society itself that none of its members should be losing their time. Is it charity to enable them to pay for their own support and add to society's wealth? No. Labor always more than pays its employer, whether he be an individual, a company, or society itself. All that the employer, whether an individual or company, should retain is a fair profit, and the balance should be paid to the worker. Society has no claim to any profits, as it has no capital invested for such a purpose. All the earnings above the actual cost of management should be paid to the worker. It is as much the duty of society to provide employment, as it is to mend its highways and bridges, abate nuisances, guard against disease, furnish food and shelter to the helpless, poor and naked, and education to the young. In each instance the general welfare of the community is promoted.

Even it were mere charity, the commonest obligations of Christianity require that such wants should be met. What kind of a religion is that which covers you with wordy blessings inside the church door, but permits you and your family to starve in the street? You say it is a bogus one. It is such in act, but not in fact. The churches have their spiritual laws. They

constitute the spiritual kingdom of God, and society must supplement these laws with temporal legislation, as God did His moral laws with the ceremonial, and then both the spiritual and temporal wants of men will be provided for. All the good people society has are in the churches. They are God's storehouses of love, charity, faith, patriotism and work, and all that is needed is the open door, proper legislation, to enable them to go out into the temporal field and bring the helpless wanderers home to God, by feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, visiting the sick, and telling all of the wonderful love of Jesus for His lost ones, and His sacrifice of Himself for their temporal salvation from sin and want, and eternal happiness and glory in heaven.

Why should the church people be compelled to do all these good deeds at their own cost and sacrifice? Why should the saloons, taverns, breweries, distilleries, and other factories of vice and sin, dump their victims at the church doors for care and attention? Why should not society, which, as a whole, permits and even sanctions these evil places, as a whole, contribute its share for taking care of the consequences? This is what this Act proposes to accomplish.

* * *

It might be well, at this point, to give an illustration to show how a man may, by his daily wages, buy and pay for his own home in a city, town or village. Plenty of passable dwellings and lots can be bought for \$1,000 (one thousand dollars) cash down. For such a house, a tenant in London will pay from \$7 to \$8 a month rent, which amounts to \$84 or \$96 a year, and at the end of that time he is only a tenant still, without any prospect of a home of his own. Now, suppose this Social Act was in force, the tenant could then apply to the Greater Council to buy that, or some other, lot whose owner did not need it for his own occupation, and the council, if it accepted the application (for the whole proceedings

are a pure business transaction without any admixture of charity), would pay the thousand dollars to the owner and take security from the purchaser for its repayment in from ten to sixty years, as he might choose, at four per cent. per annum interest. He would thus pay forty dollars interest and five to ten dollars, according to the time agreed upon, for the sinking fund, which annual payment into the sinking fund would also draw interest, and at the end of the time the lot would be paid for, while the purchaser would be the owner from the time he bought it, and his purchase money would be less by at least one-third than his rent.

If he were paying for a house, team and outfit for a free farm, the same advantages would be extended to him. He deals with the State or the Municipality as his creditor, whose interest it is not to make money out of him, but to keep him on the land, out of which all wealth is produced. The first year's payment is \$6.67 for the sinking fund. The interest on \$1,000 at four per cent. is \$40, so that the whole payment on principal and interest, for the first year, is only \$46.67; whereas on a mortgage, at six per cent. he is paying \$60 for interest alone, and nothing on principal; and for rent, \$84 a year, as a mere tenant by the month, it may be.

A few words may be written about the probable opponents of such a law. As it would lessen the rate of interest on private loans to what a Municipality or State would have to pay, those who desire to lend money at higher rates, secured by mortgage on lands, would, if their selfishness exceeded their patriotism, oppose such a social scheme.

Some landlords, inasmuch as their rents would necessarily come down to meet a four per cent. outlay, might object. All kinds of food, such as wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, etc., would fall in price; so would all kinds of clothing, all manufactures of iron, steel and wood, would be correspond-

ingly cheapened; also freight, travel, books, and all real estate in cities and towns, as well as farm lands, and very probably wages, but it may be said with regard to the latter, that the wage-earner would be independent, as he could at any time become an independent farmer, whenever he found that it would be a better paying business to engage in raising and supplying fruit, grain, beef, pork, etc., and besides, it must be remembered that an acre of land at \$10 will raise just as much as if it was held at \$40 or \$50. The speculator would not touch land at such conditions. It would be left to the actual workers. Mortgagees could not complain, since they would be paid off in full of all their present claims. Any opposition from them would be in view of new investments.

* * *

It will thus be seen that many would carefully study the effect of such a social change before assenting to it; but it is submitted that every class of citizen, except law-breakers and the vicious, would soon give it their sanction. Such a law, by elevating the working classes to a plane of independence, would be a boon to society, and this ought to secure the support of every well-wisher of his race.

It would maintain the equilibrium of labor by carefully gauging the production of each branch of industry, with the probable market for it at home and abroad; and provide farms for the surplus workers in any branch of manufacture where the production was, for the time being, too large for the demand.

It would provide employment for the idle, education and a trade or calling for youth, and a home for every one.

It would restrain vice and promote virtue, by keeping in constant view every member of society.

It would keep our gaols empty, and promote absolute prohibition in total abstinence from liquor and tobacco, which would save an annual waste of over \$30,000,000

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now spent on these vices, and make this a cheap country to live in.

It would people our country with an ever increasing population, and so quicken the pulse of business in every line, and fill our land with money.

It would make woman man's equal in the social sphere, where her superior kindness, enterprise and undivided attention would probably soon make her the prime mover.

And, lastly, it would powerfully aid in the diffusion of knowledge and the promotion of Christianity.

It is therefore to be hoped that the scheme will be impartially weighed, its defects corrected, and it, or a better, be adopted without delay. That a good time is coming is very generally believed. All the Christian world is talking of a coming millennium, many of them of the second coming of Christ. His advent is, I believe, very near at hand. The nations are getting angry. France and Russia threaten the peace of the world; but their gigantic armies will, after creating great havoc and distress, come to naught, as the Book records the defeat of Gog and Magog: "These shall make war with the Lamb and the Lamb shall overcome them." In the meantime, let God's people, His true churches and congregations everywhere, get ready, by putting on their white robes, the righteousness of the saints.

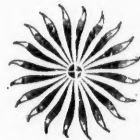
" Mine eyes can see the glory of the coming of the Lord ;
He is trampling out the winepress where His grapes of wrath are stored ;
I see the flaming tempest of His swift-descending sword,
Our King is marching on.

" I can see His coming judgments, as they circle all the earth,
The signs and groanings promised to precede a second birth ;
I read His righteous sentence in the crumbling powers of earth,
Our King is marching on.

"The 'Gentile Times' are closing, for their powers have had their day,
And with them sin and sorrow will forever pass away,
For the tribe of Judah's 'Lion' now comes to hold the sway,
Our King is marching on.

"The seventh trumpet is sounding, our King knows no defeat:
He will sift out the hearts of men before His judgment seat.
Oh, be swift, my soul, to welcome Him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our King is marching on.

It is to be hoped that every well-wisher of humanity will bestir himself and herself in this matter. Let Voluntary Social Councils be formed under the foregoing constitution, and preparations be made to have them in full operation during the coming winter, and secure the vacant lands lying idle everywhere for workers next spring, and let such steps be taken as will induce our legislators to give the proposed Act all the force of statute law, so that funds may be secured, employment furnished, and people without homes may take steps under it to obtain them.





GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,

God save the Queen.
Send her victorious
Happy and glorious
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen.

Oh, Lord, our God, arise,
Scatter her enemies,

And make them fall.
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On her our hopes we fix.
God save us all.

Thy choicest gifts in store
On her be pleased to pour.

Long may she reign!
May she defend our laws
And never give us cause,
To sing with heart and voice:
God save the Queen!